MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
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T. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, '60

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation in the city, and more than treble out of it, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

News of the Morning.

We have Liverpool advices of the 1st inst., per steamship *Europa*. The political news is unimportant. A sortie from the garrison of Gaeta had been repulsed with great loss. The money panic in this country has induced specie shipments from England.—Breadstuffs are reported dull at another decline.

Hon. HOWELL COBB has resigned the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. L. O. B. BRANCH was appointed his successor, but declines to serve.

The House of Representatives refused to excuse Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, from serving on the special committee on the state of the Union, by a vote of 95 against 101.

A bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territory of Nebraska has passed one branch of the Legislature of that Territory, with but two dissenting votes.

Senator CLAY, of Alabama, has tendered his resignation to Gov. MOORE, to take effect on the 4th of March next.

The special committee on the state of the Union organized yesterday, the members from Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina declining to appear.

The Senate was principally occupied, yesterday, in discussing the question of Secession.

Advices from Hayti announce the discovery of a conspiracy to change the form of government, and the execution of the conspirators, among whom were several Americans, natives of Baltimore.

A party of four men went to the house of MORGAN WALKER, near Independence, Mo., recently, and demanded his money and his slaves, which was answered by a volley from the inmates, killing one of the robbers and severely wounding another. The three succeeded in making their escape.

The extensive pork packing establishment of HAMILTON & LEWIS, at New Albany, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $60,000—fully insured.

The depot buildings of the Illinois Central R. R. at Dunleith, were destroyed by fire on Monday night.

A large Union Convention was held at Trenton, New Jersey, yesterday, at which Com. STOCKTON presided.

The steamer Flying Cloud, from St. Louis to New Orleans, was burned to the water's edge, Monday, at Memphis.

Resignation of Secretary Cobb.

Mr. COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, having fairly brought his department into bankruptcy, and being, besides, a disunionist at heart, resigned yesterday, as he might profitably, to himself and the country, have done long since. If it be true that JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, is to be his successor, we shall rejoice in the change. Mr. GUTHRIE is honest, competent, faithful to the Constitution, and loyal to the Union.

What Constitutes Incendiarism in New Orleans.

The N. O. *Delta*, of last Sunday has the following:

"Yesterday morning, as we learn from our local intelligencer, Mayor Monroe was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge HUNT, of the First District Court, to answer for the arrest of HARRIS, supposed to be an abolitionist. Harris was taken into custody as a dangerous character. He had uttered language that placed him in close proximity in the same category with Helper. *He said he would have been glad to have voted for Lincoln.* Mayor Monroe thought that if there was, by expression or implication of law, any audacity for arresting a man guilty of inciting language, here was a case for the judicious exercise of it."

So the worshipful Mayor of New Orleans proceeded to arrest Mr. HARRIS, and placed him "in durance vile." Mr. HARRIS, not especially relishing being jailed for having merely signified his Presidential preference, employed a lawyer to get out a writ of *habeas corpus*, a republican safeguard, whose virtues, it appears, are not yet entirely suspended, and soon had the pleasure of seeing his body brought before Judge HUNT, of the First District of the parish of New Orleans.

It appearing that Mr. HARRIS was arrested and imprisoned without any process of law whatever, Judge HUNT very properly ordered his discharge.

"Wounded in the House of His Own Friends."

The Madison *Patriot*, the Democratic organ of our State Capital, publishes, without dissent, a savage criticism upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message, from its Milwaukee correspondent. It opens in this slashing style:

"*Messrs. Editors Patriot:*—I have just read the President's Message—the last one, it is hoped, with which Mr. Buchanan will encumber the documentary history of the country. I paid three cents for the "extra" containing it, and my deliberate opinion is that the document is not worth the money. Neither in its manner nor its matter does it reach within many degrees of mediocrity. Some portions of it are tolerable, but others are execrable. Occasionally he gives expression to views that are "eminently sound," but he too often indulges in unmitigated bunsome.

The exceeding bad taste of some portions, and the querulous dogmatism of others, will no doubt be appreciated; and the miserable pettyfogging attempt to make out a case against somebody, deserves and no doubt will receive a just rebuke from the right quarter. There is bad blood in the old man yet. Let us hope that he will be able to inflict no more wounds upon the party whose confidence he so basely betrayed, and that the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be sufficient to lift the country up out of the slough into which, but for his imbecility, malignity or corruption—all or either—she never would have fallen.

Certainly Mr. BUCHANAN is mainly responsible for the deplorable condition of our national affairs; but in almost all that he did and most of what he said, he had the aid and countenance of the great mass of the Democratic party, and now they want to make *him* the scape-goat for all their shortcomings and sins.

Grave Question.

It is becoming a grave question how long the Northern States shall submit to the fiendish barbarities daily practiced upon their citizens in the southern half of the confederacy. For the tenth part of the provocation now existing, we should be at war with the strongest power in Christendom. The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 5th inst., relates a horrible case of whipping and tarring and feathering practiced in Mineralpoint upon a gentleman from Juneau county, Wis. We would not excite the public mind, but these things are becoming intolerable.—*Chicago Tribune of yesterday.*

Neither the particulars of the outrage above referred to, nor the name of the victim, have yet reached us. Such things are becoming of almost daily occurrence in the Cotton States. Yet the Doughface journals, which have so much to say about the "grievance" of the South, are dumb as to these repeated and intolerable wrongs to innocent and peaceable citizens from the North.

ANOTHER NEW YORK TRAGEDY.—The New York papers bring us intelligence of another dreadful tragedy. A woman (Mrs. SHANKS,) who kept a thread and needle store on Twelfth street, was found in her room, by one of her girls, with her throat cut from ear to ear.

A young man named ALFRED BUCHANAN was arrested, as the murderer, on Monday, and confessed his guilt. He is 20 years of age.

THAT MARYLAND REGIMENT.—Some days since the Governor of South Carolina announced to his legislature the receipt of an offer from "PHILLIP HARRY LEE, Major Commanding the Twenty-Second Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Light Horse," stating that his regiment, 1300 strong, had unanimously resolved to march to the aid of South Carolina. There was joy in Columbia, thereupon. The Baltimore *Patria* spoils the offer as follows:

"The fact of this offer was published by us a few days ago, in a dispatch; which was then considered a hoax, or dated in mistake. It is, of course, needless to say, that no such Major or regiment belongs to this city. The "gallant Palmetto flag" did wave one short hour, some nights since, over a few rowdy foreigners, at the Liberty engine house, and whether "Major" Lee, or "Bony" Lee, was present, history has not notified us. If Governor Gist has no more reliable "aid and comfort" than the Maryland Volunteer Light horse can furnish, he is a hopeless and helpless fix—that's all."

TWO RIVERS ITEMS.—The boiler in the Chair Factory at Two Rivers, collapsed a flue, on Friday last. No serious damage, further than stopping the work, was done; but delay is injurious when work is pressing.

Mr. J. H. BURNS, proprietor of the Chair Factory, accompanied by an aged relative and two of his children, met with a painful accident, while riding to Church on Sunday morning. His horse, a very spirited one, was frightened by a coasting sled, and turning short around, turned the buggy bottom upwards. Mr. Burns escaped with but slight injury, but the children were badly bruised, and Mr. Burn's grand mother was severely, though it is hoped not fatally injured. Another example of the dangerous character of coasting where teams are passing. The practice should be stopped.

A SOUTHERN JOURNAL DAFFING SECESSION.—The North Carolina *Standard* of recent date says:—"We denounce and defy disunionists, and we will make war upon them until the people of this State, of all parties, shall rise in their might and teach them, and teach all professional and designing politicians, that their property, their fortune, their lives and the integrity of the Federal Constitution, shall not be subjected to the control of the demagogues lusting for power and for new places in a Southern Union. Our reliance is on the people. If they will stand by us in this struggle, as we believe they will, we shall fear no consequences."

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred in Hennepin county, Minnesota, quite recently. It broke out about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, in the barn owned by the Meeker Town Co., which, together with its contents, consisting of five horses, two yoke of oxen, two cows and a quantity of hay, grain, &c., were consumed. The fire is supposed to have caught from the pipe of one of the men who went out to feed the cattle about 1 o'clock, for, in about ten minutes after he came in, it was discovered to be on fire, and so rapidly did it burn that it was impossible to save anything. The loss is estimated to be about $2,000.

CURIOUS DISEASE.—A very beautiful young girl, named JOHANNA SCHICK, has been an inmate of a Cincinnati hospital for the past nine months, she being afflicted with a dry gangrene of the foot. Her limb was amputated, on Saturday, but it is thought that she cannot recover. She is sinking fast, and one of her fingers appears to be affected by the same disease.

LETTERS have been received, says the South Danvers *Wizard*, from GEORGE PEABODY, Esq, of London, stating that he has deferred his return to his native home until 1864, when he proposes to make this country his permanent residence. He states that his health never was better than at the time of his writing.

LAST WEEK'S number of *Vanity Fair* has a cartoon representing Mr. BUCHANAN in the guise of a perplexed Irish laborer, equipped with bundle and shillelah, answering the queries of small boy with this remark: "An' is it North or South I'd be afther goin? Faith! but it's in a dilemmy I am."

The Empress Eugenie's Visit to Great Britain.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Next to the money market movements, the circumstance that has excited most notice has been an extraordinary visit to London by the Empress of the French.

Her Majesty arrived in London two days back by the Dover railroad in the strictest incognita. She had only a few attendants, and on reaching the station went to an hotel, it is affirmed, in an ordinary street cab.—She has since taken her departure for Scotland on a visit to the Duke of Hamilton, who married a cousin of the Emperor. Of course rumor has been wonderfully busy, and scandal-mongers have been thrown into an ecstasy. The recognized and simple version of the visit is, that her Majesty is suffering from some uterine affection, and that her advisers have deemed it desirable that the case should be treated by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburg. Dr. Simpson, it is said, was requested to visit Paris, but replied that he had six hundred patients under his hands, and could not with any sense of professional duty desert them. Hence the necessity for her Majesty to come to the doctor.

On the other hand the concoctors of gossip in Paris have eagerly transmitted versions more suited to their taste. According to the correspondent of the *Morning Herald* her Majesty is not in delicate health, since a visit to the inclement climate of Scotland would be inconsistent with such a supposition, and the reasons for her departure are two-fold; the first is, that as a very zealous Catholic she is outraged at the recent treatment of the Holy Father, and the other is of a character too delicate to be more than slightly referred to. Rumors that a divorce is impending have at the same time been circulated, but happily all these allegations and surmises have been manufactured not here, but in France, and have neither been invented nor encouraged by the London public. If more weight is attached to them than they deserve, it is from the extraordinary, and it must be admitted indiscreet and undignified, manner in which her Majesty's arrival in London was conducted.

No lady at all above the ordinary rank would select a street cab as a conveyance, because private flys are always in waiting or to be had at a moment's notice, and the whole affair consequently looked more like a hurried flight than any soberly arranged departure of an illustrious invalid seeking to avoid notice and intrusion. The fact that on the following day her Majesty visited the Crystal Palace is another curious anomaly, since it is as difficult to reconcile that step at this season with the idea of shattered health as with the other presumption of personal grief.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST — THE IMPOSTURE EXPOSED.— The evidence of the invasion humbug is at last overwhelming. Gen. Snyder's letter in yesterday's *Republican* leaves nothing more to be said on the subject. In the first sentence he asserts that the reported "invasion" of Missouri is the "merest piece of Munchausenism without any foundation of truth." The "three hundred" armed outlaws dwindle down to "sixteen vagabond Abolitionists who lurked about Fort Scott for a few days before the Court *was to have been held.*" The italics are his own, and are pointed against Judge Williams, the originator of the "invasion."—*Missouri Dem., 7th.*

SAD AFFAIR.—On Saturday last William Stewart (son of the Postmaster at Twin Grove) was caught by the left leg in the left rear wheel of a lumber wagon, while a span of horses were running with the wagon at the top of their speed, and carried the distance of forty rods before he fell from the wheel. His leg is mashed to a jelly from the knee to the ankle.—*Albany (Green Co.) Times.*

Perils of Dissection.

From Dr. Reese's Medical Journal.

At the meeting of the New York Medical Chirurgical College on the 12th October, Prof. Carnochan being unanimously requested to give some account of his recent sickness, stated that the malady from which he had been suffering during the past six or seven months, arose from the examination of the cadaver of a dropsical patient, who had suffered from ovarian troubles, the liver and some other organs being also diseased. The autopsy was made in some haste, and no opportunity was afforded for obtaining lard or oil for the protection of the hands. The contents of the abdominal cavity were still warm, though life had been some hours extinct.

Having laid the open the abdomen, and absorbed the accumulated liquid by sponges, the hands of the operator were passed into the cavity and the diseased organs were sought out and examined. The wound being sewed up, he washed his hands, and as he had not punctured them during the necropsy, nor could perceive any abrasions of the skin, he was not alarmed when, in the evening of the same day, he felt the ends of his fingers somewhat painful. Next morning the fore finger was some-what swollen as if affected with felon. Still he would not believe that any trouble was to be apprehended, and no remedial measures were adopted. The inflammation, however, spread, and the pain increased.

The following day the malady seemed to be gaining ground, and in the evening the swelling extended to the wrist. He very naturally became alarmed, and soaked his hands in lye, but it was too late; the virus had been absorbed, and the symptoms continued to increase in intensity. The lymphatics became much enlarged, and the limbs generally swollen. Irritative fever supervened, and suppuration commenced about the hand, accompanied by considerable hardness in the affected parts. He called in some medical friends, and after consultation, openings were made on the forefinger, the back of the hand and higher upon the arm. The evacuation of the pus did not diminish the pain; but, on the contrary, seemed at times to aggravate it.

After one of the incisions he became perfectly prostrated with agony; the digital nerve being probably in part divided. As the disease progressed he became typhoid, probably from the absorption of the virus, and was treated with brandy, quinine and stimulants. Symptoms of pyæmia also appeared. The brain was stunned, and he remembered scarcely anything for two weeks. By degrees the malady spent its force, and the brain began to subside; but the amelioration was very slow and very different from that of an ordinary traumatic fraction. The constitutional symptoms also disappeared.

Of the special points of interest in the case, one was the zymotic influence of the virus. It seemed to have the power of generating new morbid corpuscles, and propagated itself in all directions with considerable rapidity. Thus the inflammation speedily invaded the whole hand, stiffening the fingers so that fears were entertained that the use of that member might be entirely lost. Then it spread upward through the limb, but happily it was arrested before invading with any very considerable virulence the axilla, which was the principal seat of suppuration in the recent lamentable case of Dr. De Sa, a young Brazilian physician, who recently died at Paris from a dissecting wound in the thumb.

A Dead Letter Incident.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The utility and accuracy of the Dead Letter Office was this morning thus strikingly illustrated: Assistant Postmaster General Zarely, of the finance division, addressed a letter to Auditor Tate, of the Treasury, stating that dead letter H., No. 18, Bk. 3, written by Mr. Adaline Hobbs, *New York City*, which appears by the record to contain two ten dollar bank bills, was sent on the 28th of November, 1828, for delivery to the writer on the 6th of February, 1829; the Postmaster of New York not being able to find the writer, returned the letter, with its contents to the Dead Letter Office. After a lapse of thirty one years, the letter is now claimed by the person addressed—J. F. Hobbs, Mount Vernon, O., and a draft for the money is accordingly remitted on the very day of the application.

Matters at the South.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 10.

The Governor, in his message to the extra session of the Louisiana Legislature, exhorts calmness and moderation. He says that the election of Lincoln shows that the Northern mind is poisoned against the South; that the wise counsels of our fathers are forgotten, and that the fraternal remonstrances of the South are disregarded. He recommends a convention, and says that Louisiana ought not to refuse to meet her sister slave-trading States in council, to demand of the North the repeal of obnoxious legislation, and to guarantee against future similar measures.—He says these questions should be met before the inauguration of Lincoln, because the self-respect and honor of the State does not comport with her remaining under a Black Republican President.

In this spirit I shall meet this great question, and in doing so shall be sustained by an immense majority of my constituents.—If time shall show that I am in the wrong in this belief, I shall instantly cease to represent them here. The people, under God, must save this nation, if it is to be saved. The politicians can't do it; what I may be willing to do, or the Senate be willing to do, will avail nothing, unless sustained by the influence and confidence of the people.—There is a class of men North, perhaps South, small in number and influence, who assume that the present contest is a conflict of two civilizations. Freedom or slavery must perish. The great body of these I represent do not thus believe.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.

A special dispatch to the New York *Herald* states that Governor Gist is elected Delegate to the State Convention from Union district.

Senator Clay, of Ala., has tendered Gov. Moore his resignation, to take effect on the 4th of March, unless Alabama should secede earlier.

Col. John A. Elmor has been selected by Gov. Moore, as Commissioner to the South Carolina Convention.

Massachusetts Charter Elections.

BOSTON, Dec. 10—3 P. M.

Isaac Davis, the citizens candidate, was elected Mayor of Worcester to-day.

Sargent, Republican, was chosen Mayor of Lowell.

Newburyport elected Moses Davenport, Union candidate, over Elder Pike, Republican.

Horace G. Hutchins, unionist, was elected Mayor of Charlestown, yesterday, by 704 majority.

Chas. Wm. Garton, Unionist, was elected Mayor of Roxbury yesterday, by 200 plurality.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 11—3 P. M.

We have information from the seene of late troubles to the 7th instant. Large parties of troops from Ft. Leavenworth, have moved to Mound City, there joining a force of 180 men from Fort Riley. Attempts were made to arrest Jemison, but neither he or Montgomery could be found. Rumors of Montgomery's entrenchment and resistance are simply absurd. The inhabitants of Mound City and vicinity were much excited, fearing harsh treatment from federal authorities.

A PREACHER, whose text led him to speak of the prophet Jonah, among other things; said: "I am of the opinion that Jonah was an old man, neither smoking nor chewing, from the fact that the fish retained him so long in his stomach. If the fish had swallowed the house where we are worshiping, he would no doubt have vomited himself to death."

WIGFALL, who misrepresents Texas in the United States Senate, boasts that before he left home he armed all his negroes, and told them to shoot all strange white men who might intrude on his plantation. If, in a sober interval, he told the truth, we advise him not to return home incautiously, for he is the strangest white man his negroes will be likely to encounter.—*Louisville Journal.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S "forte," according to Artemus Ward, was "not to her any public man of the present day resemble him to any alarmin' extent." We have Wise, Wigfall, Yancey, and others who seem to have adopted the same striking peculiarity.—*Louisville Journal.*

"TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS."—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The most beautiful edition of this highly interesting work that we have seen, is a *twenty dollar gold piece.*"

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close*
MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.		
7:05 A. M.	11:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M
2:00 P. M.	4:20 P. M.	12:15 P. M
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.		
8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
6:45 P. M.	11:20 A. M.	11:30 A.M.
12:05 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	9:00 P.M.
MILWAUKEE & ROCKFORD.		
1:45 A. M.	9:50 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:55 P. M.	9:55 P. M.	12:30 P.M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4:30 P. M.	11:30 A. M.	3:30 P.M.

Mail Arrangements, Nov. 27th.

	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern, Chicago & Mil., Way	12:30 M.	12:00 M.
Chicago D. P. O. Racine & Mississippi R. R., Kenosha, Elkhorn, &c. Way	9:00 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. Way	5:00 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Whitewater, Stoughton, Brodhead, Janesville, Monroe, Madison	11:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
La Crosse & Mil. R. R. Way	5:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
La Crosse City, Sparta, East Randolph, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Horicon, Iron Ridge, Mayville	9:00 P.M.	5:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Watertown R. R. and Mil. & Baraboo Valley R. R.	3:30 P.M.	11:50 A.M.
Steps, North, to Port Washington	9:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M

THE LOST ON THE ELGIN.

Persons wishing copies of the SENTINEL containing a list of the lost on the Lady Elgin can obtain them at our counting room. Single copies five cents.

THE MADISON PATRIOT IN TROUBLE WITH FACTS.—Our cotemporary at Madison, the *Patriot*, comes down gushingly on two divines of this city, who have committed the error of departing from theology, in its theoretical sense, and on one or two occasions taken to facts, picked from the history of the day. The *Patriot* wants to know what business divines have with facts. It don't object to fun and fancy in the pulpit, but facts! Ah! facts, gentlemen, should never be allowed to intermeddle with the high and holy calling of the minister!—Therefore, is the piety of the *Patriot* shocked? The *Patriot*, in circumscribing the field of a Milwaukee preacher, unwittingly gets off an apothegm:

"The pulpit is capable of exercising great good or incalculable evil, just as its preachers keep within their legitimate spheres, or overstep their bounds."

The bounds are marked by *facts*, and the rash preacher who wanders outside of the bounds thus marked, immediately transforms himself from an angel of light to an angel of darkness and during his congregation an impetus hell-ward which is truly awful to think of.

Messrs. STAPLES and LOVE of this city are intelligent and even talented men, and they will one of these days see how much the Nineteenth Century is indebted to the Madison *Patriot* for a full exposition of their powers. The vexed question as to what is a minister's appropriate sphere, and what should constitute his subject matter in the pulpit, is settled. It is any thing but facts! A minister must be filled with love and all its accompanying virtues—benevolence and courage. He must preach for the good of mankind, but if he dares to meddle with any great wrong outside of his bible lids—he's a canting hypocrite—a wolf in sheep's clothing and a fire-brand.

Messrs. STAPLES and LOVE, in preaching the doctrine implied in the text, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," have made a great mistake. Men so sensible should have known that they were simply to stand behind the desk and ring changes upon the words; deal out sickly advice about a beautiful old-fashioned doctrine, and after advising their dear hearers to repent—to drop the subject. They were to preach Love lovingly, setting the example while they gave the precept. They were to preach "Christ Crucified" in the orthodox manner, and advance Christianity by slow and amiable degrees, as doves push their fledgeling out into the world. Instead of doing this, Messrs. STAPLE and LOVE of this city have got a crochet in their heads that wherever there is a great palpable wrong it is their duty to denounce it. They even go so far as to say that Christianity does not consist in theories but in actions, events, progress, and in battling with the errors of the age, and with a species of infatuation they put on the armor of dissension and lay about them like troopers with the two-edged sword of truth. Well may such sober fellows as the Madison *Patriot* begin to grow alarmed, as the gleaming weapon falls about them and lops off here a revered delusion and there a petted iniquity.

Messrs. STAPLES and LOVE, of this city, ought to know that all this is fanatical; that they are overthrowing the Political Government! They at least should know that Religion was made for the carpeted room, and not for the arena where men enact their lives. Christianity must not be lowered and polluted by contact with politics. We have heard enough of THE RIGHT. Let politicians and demagogues doctor outside wrongs! We sincerely trust that the beautiful lesson taught Messrs STAPLES and LOVE, of this city, by the Madison *Patriot* will be treasured up, and laid away with other useless aesthetics where it can be admired at leisure. If Messrs. STAPLES and LOVE persist in pushing Christianity out into actualities, if they will preach practical truth and meddle with facts, after this last and memorable screech from Madison, then good-bye to political security, domestic happiness and individual comfort. The blood-bought Union, with its starry reminiscences and gory cement, its proud hopes and eventful past, will fade away, and naught remain but a few blasted congregations, writhing under the malign outpourings of Hypocrites and wolves.

Alas for our Country!

ASBURY M. E. CHURCH FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—We wish once more to remind our readers of the fair and festival, which takes place this Wednesday evening, at Conover's Hall, over the drug store lately occupied by Mr. LAKE, near Walker's Point bridge.

We are assured by the originators of the festival that nothing will be lacking to render it a most attractive and enjoyable affair. Parties not furnished with tickets for the supper will be admitted on the payment of ten cents.

Tickets for the supper, price 50 cents, may be obtained of the pastor, Rev. A. WRIGHT, Messrs. JONES, HENDEE, PETERSON, SMITH and at the door of the hall.

INTERESTED IN MILWAUKEE.—Two subscriptions to the "Chronicles of Milwaukee" have been received at this office from the State of Virginia, and one from Missouri, to say nothing of a number from New York and other States. Milwaukee has probably excited an interest in the breast of people abroad. The work will be ready on the first of January.

COLD.—Last night—boo-hoo-o-o — the thermometer told a sad tale—the mercury fell as low as—wheat. It kept on going down, too, until it escaped us entirely. It was by all odds the coldest night of the season.

G. WALL has a furniture sale this morning, consisting of tables, bedsteads, stoves, bureaus, &c., &c.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE. — Considerable talk was occasioned about town on Monday, by a rumor that a difficulty had occurred between Rev. J. L. CORNING and CHARLES CAVERNO, of the Young Men's Association, in relation to Mr. GOUGH's addressing the congregation in the former's church on Sunday evening, while under arrangement with the young men. We are informed that no difficulty occurred between the gentlemen, however; that words passed, but the matter would have rested quietly had not a few members of Mr. CORNING'S congregation taken the matter into their hands, and asserting that Mr. CORNING had been insulted, avowed their determination to request Mr. CAVERNO to resign his office.

A great deal of feeling seems to have been evinced on both sides, and yesterday afternoon a rencountre took place in Mr. CAVERNO'S office. Mr. G. D. DOUSMAN, we are informed, knocked Mr. CAVERNO down, in the presence of several gentlemen of the CORNING party.

This is a shameful ending to an insignificant difficulty, and it is with pleasure we state that Mr. CORNING is as much grieved at the turn matters have taken, as all quiet and law abiding citizens can be.

As the matter stands now, we are led to infer that Mr. DOUSMAN acted in a hasty and inexcusable manner, and that the action will be regretted by no one more than himself after the foolish excitement is over.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A little child of MORITZ BRENDT, a German residing on Fifth street, in the Second Ward, came to her death on Monday, by falling on the ice. She was playing with a number of other children in an open lot, and was pushed down, or accidentally fell upon her head, causing a slight wound, which caused no uneasiness at the time. At night, however, she complained of a dreadful headache, which increased until she became delirious, and before morning she died.

The gentleman who gives us the particulars, says the little girl was apparently a healthy and robust child, and the sad termination of the accident was as unexpected as it was painful.

MUNICIPAL COURT — December 11th.—The Court was occupied, all day yesterday, with the case of the State vs. Robert Whitehead, indicted for embezzling School Orders. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney COMSON, assisted by A. R. R. BUTLER, and the defence was managed by JOHN L. DORAN, Esq. The testimony was all in by half-past four P. M., when the counsel commenced summing up. Before they had got through, the Court adjourned till 9 A M. this morning. The case will, no doubt, be given to the Jury before noon.

GOING TO THE CAPITAL.—We are sorry to learn that our friend KELLOGG, of the Shooting Gallery, is to remove to Madison during the winter, to afford the members of the Legislature an opportunity to practice with the shooting irons. We say we are sorry, because KELLOGG properly appreciated the press and the dead-head system, and always allowed the Editors to take a "crack" when they felt like amusing themselves. We have no doubt, however, of his success at the Capital. We recommend him to the gentry of that town.

EXPRESS MONEY LOST.—Mr. CONVERSE, the express agent at Randolph, Sauk County, reports that a package of $350 was taken from the safe on Saturday last. The safe was brought into the city yesterday and opened, and the deficit ascertained. Mr. CONVERSE thinks it was taken while the key was in the lock and his back was turned.—The CONVERSE family are unfortunate in money matters.

SEYMOUR HOUSE.—If ever you go to Modena—we should have said Oshkosh—don't fail to stop at the Seymour House. It is situated near the Railroad depot and steamboat landing. It is a new house. It is a first class hotel. It is *the* establishment. It is.

If you feel disposed, cut this out, and think of it when you travel Oshkosh-wards. Then will you thank us for our hint.

AMUSEMENT.—At 102 East Water street there is considerable fun; every evening a book sale comes off at half-past seven.—The concourse of individuals that there assemble is the best natured, and, at the same time the best used crowd we ever saw in an auction room. The books are worthy the attention of all. The stock is the largest and best adapted to the popular taste of any yet offered to the public in Milwaukee.

A SENSATION BOOK.—Messrs. BAMFORD & BALDWIN have handed us the last sensation book, being an account of the massacres in Syria, handsomely illustrated with large graphic representations of scenes as they actually occurred during that horrible onslaught on the christians of Mt. Lebanon and vicinity. The country trade can be promptly supplied with this work by Messrs. BAMFORD & BALDWIN.

RETURN OF DEVILLIERS.—Mr. DEVILLIERS has returned to this city from Cleveland, and is now ready to meet the "Unknown Officer" in a trial of skill with the foil, broadsword or bayonet.

THE MEMBERS of St. Andrews' Society are requested to attend the funeral of the late Mr. JAMES MCNEIL, from his residence on the corner of Mason and Van Buren sts., at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. J. CHIVAS, Secretary.

CALEB WALL advertises this morning to exchange a valuable mill property for farming lands or Milwaukee city property.

LOCAL NOTICES.

TAXES. **TAXES.** TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask Tax payers to call upon me.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Under Newhall House, Michigan street,
no.29d3t0dtf

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,
MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER,
Under Newhall House Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand.

CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my21jT02dly SAML. I. BRIDGE.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 293 East Water Street.

J. M. ALLCOTT,
oct4k166dcm Agent for Milwaukee.

ILLINOIS MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.
Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22dcf

THE CHRONICLES!

A LOCAL NOVELTY!

WILL BE PUBLISHED BY 1ST OF JANUARY, 1861,

The Chronicles of Milwaukee!

Being sketches of the early history of the town; biographical notices of its prominent citizens and merchants; Reminiscences of the "Oldest Inhabitants"; Narratives, Letters, &c.

FROM 1818 TO 1860.

With a full account of the Commercial, Manufacturing and Social improvements. Critical notices of the Bar and Clergy. A Review of the City Indebtedness, the Railroad Indebtedness, and a compendium of its present

Geographical and Commercial Advantages.

This is a book which every citizen of Milwaukee is interested in, and should be sent all over the country. It will be published in a style creditable to the city, and sold only to subscribers.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Names should be sent to the SENTINEL Office as early as possible, that the Publishers, in putting the first forms to press may know exactly how large an edition to work off. oct27

ALLIS & McGREGOR,
LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.
EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN F. MCGREGOR.

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph

Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
mylat8S3dtf-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

REMOVAL

MINER & FARIES have removed their Dental Rooms to the new and elegant suite of apartments over Hassett & Chapman's new store, on East Water Street, where they will practice Dentistry in all its branches.

G. B. MINER,
R. J. FARIES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD GIRL, to do housework in a small family. None need apply unless well recommended. Enquire at this office. dtf

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.

☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

☞ Read advertisement of LINCOLN'S Commercial College in another column.

☞ Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is the best in the world and perfectly healthy. It is far better than soda to use with cream tartar; is more economical, and always the same strength. After using one paper, you will be convinced of its purity and economy, and will use no other. Have the Gold Medal or none. Don't fail to try it. Most of the Grocers keep it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DAHLMAN & Co. my22j706

☞ TAKEN.—However, that is neither here nor there; she went home to breakfast, and had scarcely caught the full flavor of her first cup of tea, when the servant passed her a plate of biscuit, the sight of which, to say nothing of smell, immediately threw her into violent hysterics. "Oh!" she exclaimed in an agonizing tone of voice, "take the horrid things from my sight." This sad spectacle would have been prevented had the cook used D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, instead of the worthless, impure stuff which did find its way into that otherwise peaceful and happy household. D. B. De Land & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., make a perfectly pure and reliable Saleratus. It can be procured of most dealers in groceries, and at wholesale from the grocers in large towns, and of the manufacturers.

aug16971dlawcod6m

☞ Families wishing to be furnished daily, at their residences, with MILK from the celebrated Waukesha Dairies of JAMES DAVIS, can do so by leaving orders at H. W. GEORGE & Co.'s Grocery Store, No. 31 Wisconsin street, Young's Block. dec1tf

READER, have you seen Professor WOOD'S advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

HASSETT & CHAPMAN are now daily receiving new goods. See their advertisement.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.
jan21m330dly

Boots and Shoes.

Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

THE CELEBRATED COPPER TOE!

WADSWORTH & WELLS
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. 60.

WE OWN THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT for the sale of *MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES*, for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us for our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.

We have made extensive arrangements with the most intelligent mechanics in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, by which we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped and labeled with our name.

We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States, but such as are stamped and supplied by us.

We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four p

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, '60

A Proposition for a Compromise.

Referring to the fact, that the "Personal Liberty Laws" of a few of the Northern States are, just now, the great "grievance" of the Southern States and their repeal demanded, as the only way to disarm the "Secessionists" and appease the South, the Wisconsin State *Journal* says:

"We have already mentioned that Virginia has a statute in substance identical with these personal liberty bills. Mr. J. C. Knapp, the Assistant Supreme Court Reporter, showed us this morning similar laws in the statutes of other Southern States. South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee have stringent laws of this character antecedent in date to the passage of the personal liberty bills in Northern States.

These we may take for granted, are all right. Why not, then, repeal our present laws, as a matter of compromise, and adopt a new law modelled after some southern law? We are confident that those laws properly administered, would afford every protection against kidnapping which our present laws give; and, if identical in their provisions and language, with laws in force in the extreme Southern States, they would complain of us with even less consistency than at present."

We published, yesterday, the "Personal Liberty Law" of Virginia. It is just as stringent as that of Wisconsin and a great deal more effective. This Virginia enactment is but a sample of the laws of Southern States, intended to protect the inhabitants thereof, white, or colored, in their *personal rights*. Such was and is the design of the Northern laws on the same subject. *The instance cannot be cited where these laws have cost the South a single Slave.* And yet the mere fact of their existence, on the Statute books of a few Northern States, is seized upon and paraded, all over the South and by the Doughface organs of the North—President BUCHANAN inclusive—as good ground for "Secession!"

We are willing to deal fairly and justly by the South—to treat them as brethren and meet them half way, in any reasonable proposition to adjust all pending differences. But we can neither talk of, nor think of, compromise, or concession, so long as the South occupies its present defiant position and imperatively, *demands* of the North that it shall do so and so, under the threat of dissolving the Union. Nay; South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Alabama, and large portions of Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi, utterly reject the olive branch, do not ask for, or desire any compromise; make no appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the North, for the redress of alleged grievances; but, deluded by prejudice and made deaf by passion, they refuse even to hearken to the pacific counsels of the Border Slave States, and openly express their fixed determination to *dissolve the Union*. This, then, is no time for any offer of compromise from the the North. All that we can do, or ought to do, is, to *stand firm*; and, conscious of the justice of our cause, the integrity of our motives, and the honesty, patriotism and sound principles of our chosen leaders, let us calmly and confidently abide the result.

Beginning to Count the Cost.

The SENTINEL asserts that it cost two hundred millions of dollars to get Texas into the Union. Well, suppose it did. It has cost twice that amount to get Old Abe into the Executive Mansion already, and he is not within a sixty days journey of it yet, with the probabilities strongly against his ever reaching it.—The Democrats got Texas into the Union, and the Republicans are driving her out.—*News of yesterday.*

The Republicans have not taken the first step towards "driving" Texas out of the Union. No word, or deed of theirs furnishes Texas with even a decent excuse for "secession." Of all the Southern States, Texas owes the most to the Union, and has the least cause of quarrel with the North. The "re-annexation" of Texas cost the people of the United States *two hundred millions* of money, and thousands of valuable lives. In return for this heavy sacrifice of blood and treasure, Texas, without the slightest provocation, upon the merest pretext, hauls down the glorious "Stars and Stripes," runs up her "Lone Star flag," threatens resistance to the Federal Government, and declares her determination to secede from the Union. And Northern doughface journals, like the *News*, proffer her encouragement and sympathy in this act of ingratitude, folly and treason!

A Good Deed Quickly Done.

The passage of Mr. GROW's homestead bill on the third day of the session, proves that the representatives of the people do not intend that the disunion furor shall interfere with the public business. It will be recollected that Mr. BUCHANAN vetoed the bill passed at the last session, though shorn of of all its best features by a committee of conference, to secure its approval by the Senate. This was a new bill, offered immediately upon the veto of that measure, we believe. It was called up by Mr. GROW on the first day of the session, and has thus early passed, through the resolute conduct of its author. Whether it will pass the Senate or not, we have our doubts, and if it does it will probably encounter the President's veto. And then we must look to a Republican administration for this great measure of relief.

THE OPINION OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON SECESSION.—As considerable stress has been laid by the agitators at the South on the supposed moral and material assistance which the Powers of Europe would give the "Southern Republic," formed by the secession of Southern States on the issues at present before the people, we extract from a very able leader in the London Daily *News* the following paragarph. We take the liberty of italicizing one sentence which foreshadows the sort of *countenance* England would be apt to extend to a Confederacy founded for the perpetuity of Slavery:

"The cry of secession has been useful for party purposes: but the course which it involves will not suit Southern interests. The great slaveholders know very well that it is no part of the policy of the Republican party to violate that part of the Constitution which forbids every State to interfere with the internal concerns of any other State.—The present victory merely signifies that in the wide spreading 'territories' of the Republic, not yet sufficiently peopled to be formed into States, slavery shall have no legal existence, and consequently that they shall not grow up into Slave States.

The South, Governor LETCHER and JOHN M. BOTTS notwithstanding, will acquiesce in this decision. *They dare not go out of the Union with their Slaves, for they have nowhere to go to.* They are a great deal safer in the friendship and alliance of the North, whose bayonets would be as readily forthcoming to suppress a servile insurrection as to prevent a dissolution of the Confederation. Long before next March, when Mr. LINCOLN removes to the White House, we shall find that all parties have adjusted themselves to their new relations, and are preparing for a harmless campaign with the old wordy weapons."

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.—A Washington correspondent says that the members and Senators from Tennessee, as well as Kentucky, are strongly for the Union, and speak in no amiable spirit of the mad pranks of South Carolina. One gentleman, speaking for his own county, which is one of the wealthiest and most slaveholding in Middle Tennessee, declares that he doubts if there is a single disunionist within its limits.—members from East Tennessee are thoroughgoing Unionists. A Democratic member from Kentucky, who supported BRECKINRIDGE, declared recently that South Carolina, though the poorest State in the Union, made more noise than all the other States; and he protested against her dragging Kentucky into disunion.

He that can keep his temper is better than he that can keep a carriage.

Movements of the Southern States.

South Carolina Secession Convention meets Dec. 17.

South Carolina election for members of Convention, Dec. 6.

Alabama Secession Convention meets January 7.

Alabama election for Delegates to Convention, Dec. 24.

Mississippi Secession Convention meets Jan. 7.

Mississippi election for members of Convention, Dec. 20.

Florida Secession Convention meets January 3.

Florida election for members to Convention, Dec. 22.

Georgia Secession Convention meets January 16.

Georgia election for delegates to Convention, Jan. 3.

Louisiana Legislature (special session meets Dec. 10.)

Virginia Legislature (special session) meets Jan. 7.

Tennessee Legislature (special session) meets Jan. 7.

Texas Legislature (special session) meets Dec. 17.

The Legislatures of North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina are now in session.

The Governors of Maryland and Texas have refused to call extra sessions of the Legislature, to "consider the rights of the South." The Texas Legislature, however, will assemble on its own account, and probably call a State Convention, for January 8, 1861.

In the four remaining Slave-holding States—Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas—we have not heard of any unusual movement.

Conservative Letter from Gen. Houston.

Gen. HOUSTON, of Texas, has written a letter on the politics of the day, in answer to a request from several friends to make known his opinions. In this epistle Gen. H. takes strong conservative grounds. We quote the following passages:

"I had hoped that an opportunity would have been afforded me to rejoice in the triumph of some one of the conservative candidates for the Presidency. Had the candidate for whom the voice of Texas was declared been elected, I should have had additional cause of gratification, but such is not the case. On the contrary, I must regret and deplore the election of men whose only claim to the confidence and support of the whole country must be the official character with which the Constitution invests them.

I need not assure you that whenever the time shall come when we must choose between a loss of our constitutional rights and revolution, I shall choose the latter; and if I, who have led the people of Texas in stormy times of danger, hesitate to plunge into revolution now, it is not because I am ready to submit to Black Republican rule, but because I regard the Constitution of my country, and am determined to stand by it. Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected; and much as I depreciate his success, no alternative is left me but to yield to the Constitution. The moment that instrument is violated by him I will be foremost in demanding redress, and the last to abandon my ground.

When I contemplate the horrors of civil war, such as a dissolution of the Union will ultimately force upon us, I cannot believe that the people will rashly take a step fraught with these consequences. They will consider well the blessings of the Government we have, and it will only be when the grievances we suffer are of a nature that as freemen we can no longer bear them, that they will raise the standard of revolution. Then the civilized world, our own consciences and posterity will justify us. If that time should come, then will be the day and the hour. If it has not—if our rights are yet secure, we cannot be justified.

Has the time come? It has; the people who have to bear the burthens of revolution must themselves effect the work.

I cannot believe that we can find at present more safety out of the Union than in it. Yet I believe it due the people that they should know where they stand. Mr. Lincoln has been elected upon a sectional issue. If he expects to maintain that sectional issue during his Administration, it is well we should know it. If he intends to administer the Government with equality and fairness, we should know that; let us wait and see.

The President's Remedy.

The following are the President's propositions by means of which the Union is to be preserved:

"1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of the validity of the Fugitive Slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all the State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void."

The *first* proposition is gratuitous. However much the existence of involuntary servitude anywhere may be regretted, no Republican has ever sought to meddle with Slavery in the States.

The first half of the *third* proposition—embodying the *obligation* of the States to "deliver up" fugitives from service—is also gratuitous. This obligation, however revolting to the moral sense of a portion of our people, is generally recognized. No amendment of the Constitution could make it more distinct or a whit more palatable. Nor if, as the President elsewhere alleges, the Personal Liberty Bills are "clearly unconstitutional," is the latter half of this proposition any less gratuitous. If those laws *are* unconstitutional, an authoritative "declaration" to that effect may be obtained by a much easier process than an amendment of the Constitution. The Courts have that power.

But the *second* proposition—to amend the Constitution so as to secure a recognition of the right of property in slaves in all the Territories—is impracticable, because unjust. No such amendment can ever receive the sanction of the States or of the people.—Whether presented as an independent proposition, or in combination with others, it would be spurned. So deep seated is the principle with such an amendment would nullify, that any consequences would be hazarded rather than permit its adoption. To think differently is presumption and folly. The suggestion itself indicates supreme imbecility or infatuation. To preserve the Union intact, and to quiet existing agitation, much might be conceded—if the spirit of concession were mutually exhibited—but the principle involved in this proposition can never be surrendered.

It is the misfortune and fault of the President and his advisers, that wrong doing is only perceptible to them in one direction. If it be true that the rights of slave "property" are not duly reverenced in the North, it is equally true that the rights of white men are not duly reverenced at the south.—For every fugitive slave rescued in the free States, ten free citizens are outraged at the South. But these facts are ignored by the President: and the peace of the country is made to depend on the humiliation of the North, while the South is to pass unrebuked! In this, there is neither patriotism nor wisdom; and unless wiser counsels shall prevail, the terrible evils threatened will not be averted.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A SPANISH WAR VESSEL.—Last evening about five o'clock, an accident of a very serious nature occurred on board the Spanish steam-frigate Berenguela, undergoing repairs in the dry dock at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

A few days since, when the vessel came up to the yard, a salute was fired, when all but two of her guns were discharged. Before entering the dock, the charges of these guns were withdrawn and instead of being placed in the magazine, or conveyed to the shell house in the navy yard, were stowed on the orlop deck forward, in close proximity to a number of shells from which the fuses had been removed.

The discipline of Spanish vessels seems not to be as strict as that of vessels of other nations, for smoking is not prohibited on board. Some of the sailors, desiring to enjoy the luxury of a cigarette undisturbed, crept below the orlop deck, and, ignorant of the proximity of cartridges, lighted their cigars. While smoking, a spark communicated with one of the cartridges; an explosion, terrific in its effect, instantly following. Some loose sails which were upon this deck took fire and burned rapidly. The alarm was instantly given, the ship's company beat to quarters, and the available force of the navy yard at once turned out to quench the flames. The alarm was also communicated to the city hall, and the city engines repaired to the spot, but their services were not required, as the flames were extinguished by the employees of the navy yard.

It was then discovered that several of the crew had been injured by the explosion; one man, a negro, had in his fright, leaped out of one of the ports into the dry dock, and was so severely injured that he is not expected to recover. Ramon Mensudez, Juan Marie, Desesclario Garza, and Joas Glacier, were injured seriously by the effect of the explosion.

As soon as the fire was subdued and the panic in a measure subsided, the ship's crew were employed in removing the shells to the shell-house in the navy yard. Near the place where the cartridges were so carelessly stored, were two 80 pound bombs, which providentially did not explode, but the risk was so great that it was deemed advisable to remove all ammunition of that description at once.

Had the fire communicated to the magazine of the ship, the loss of property would have been appalling, as the costly dry dock, as well as the vessel, would undoubtedly have been destroyed.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Burning of the Western Lunatic Asylum.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 3.

We regret to learn from an extra of the Hopkinsville *Mercury* that the Western Lunatic Asylum, the largest and most costly building in Kentucky, took fire on Friday morning at 11 o'clock A. M., and in the course of four hours was totally destroyed with the exception of the walls.

The fire was first seen on the roof in the rear of the West wing, and as a high wind was blowing from the Northwest at the time the dry shingles were soon in a flame that defied all efforts at subjection. The vast hall's created a draught like the blast of a furnace, and in a short time the immense edifice, which we had thought might stand as an everlasting monument to its builders, was wrapped from tower to foundation in one sheet of livid, crackling, and roaring flames, that swept along with the fury of a tornado.

Dr. Montgomery, the superintendent, lost everything in his great efforts to safe his patients. The assistants suffered in like manner. On reaching the yard some fifty of the patients fled panic stricken to the woods; parties are in the woods searching for them and are fast bringing them in.

On repairing to the spot at 3 o'clock, the editor of the *Mercury* found the road extending some two miles from the court house thronged with citizens visiting and returning from the scene of the disaster. The splendid structure was the pride of our people, and all were shocked at its swift destruction.

The attendants succeeded in saving the patients, some two hundred and fifty, without injury, except one who was fastened in his cell, near where the fire originated. The attendant, after endangering his own life, had to leave him.

The procession of lunatics marching into town, presented a spectacle of melancholy grotesqueness, as the poor creatures passed on, the men on foot and the females on wagons and hacks, wrapped up in quilts, comforts, and blankets of every description.

Some of them seemed passive and indifferent, some seemed unusually elated, whilst others wore in their fears a vague impression that some heavy misfortune had befallen them. The county and town authorities have made temporary quarters for them in the court house and other buildings, which will be made as comfortable as possible. We learn that the patient burned up was Stewart, a carpenter. Most of the walls are without fissures, and seem as good as ever, but the mistaken economy of the state in not providing a metal roof, has cost her many thousands of dollars. The building cost over $200,000.

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

Clothing, &c.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

FOR THE

CUSTOM TRADE

ALSO,

A New Stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods!!

REMEMBER THAT

MR. E. L. WOODS,

THE FAVORITE ARTIST,

IS AT

DUTTON'S,

23 WISCONSIN STREET,

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CITY CASH STORE.

Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.

JAMES A. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193 East Water St., Martin's Block

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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THE TOM THUMB!!

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF RESPECTfully informing the citizens of Milwaukee that I have opened a Branch of my

ST. LOUIS TOM THUMB

Boys' Clothing Store,

At 221 East Water Street,

Known as the EMPIRE BLOCK. As I have come here for the express purpose of doing business, I earnestly solicit a call, as I feel assured it will be to our mutual advantage—as I will get cheap and retail Goods and I shall get some cash.

Independent of my Boys' Clothing, I shall keep a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

☞ Remember the TOM THUMB, 221 East Water street. HENRY MYERS, Agent.

oct31&nov30dm

Philadelphia Advertisements.

From V. P. Palmer's Agency.

HANDSOME WOMEN TO THE LADIES.

HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and delicate color for the cheeks and lips, WILL NOT WASH OFF, and when once applied remains durable for years, mailed free in bottles for $1.00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose, mailed free for 50 cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and prevents it TURNING GRAY OR BECOMING HARSH AND DRY, mailed free for $1.00.

HUNT'S "PEARL DENTIFRICE," for the teeth and gums, whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTH-ACHE, mailed free for 50 cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin, mailed free for $1.00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne, mailed free for $1.00.

This exquisite perfume was first used by the PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND, on her marriage. MESSRS. HUNT & CO. presented the PRINCESS with an elegant case of Perfumery, on which all the above articles were included, in handsome cut glass, with gold stoppers, valued at $150, particulars of which appeared in public prints. All the above articles sent FREE by express for $5.00, cash from either company the order or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods.

HUNT & CO., Perfumers to the Queen.

REGENT STREET, LONDON, & 707 SANSOM ST., The Trade supplied. PHILADELPHIA.

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HATCH & CO.,

SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

138 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ Claims for errors to be made on receipt of goods. nov28'60dm

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At 7 o'clock, and every evening, until the entire stock is sold. This is one of the largest collections of VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS in various departments of Literature, Science & Arts ever offered in this city, comprising Annuals and elegantly bound in Gilt, Miscellaneous Works, Fine Blank Books, Illustrated Works, Fine Bibles Prayer Books, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, fine Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Gold Pens, &c. The Books Note Paper, Envelopes, Gold Pens, &c. are new and warranted perfect, and will be sold without reserve. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine them during the day. CALED WALL.

dec8

WHEREAS, THE MANITOWOC AND Mississippi Railroad Company, a Corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, did execute to the subscribers on the first day of December, in the year A. D. 1856, a mortgage deed, whereby all their railroad, from its eastern termination in the village of Manitowoc, to the Rock river, at the village of Nicasse, in the county of Winnebago, being forty-two miles in distance, as constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular the tenements and lands procured or acquired, or to be procured or acquired, for rights of way within the limits aforesaid, and which might be required for depots, or for the use of the said railroad, and all the rights, franchises, and privileges, in the said county, within the limits aforesaid, and all the tolls, income, issue and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title and interest of the said company, both at law and in equity, of, in and to the same, and all the rights, franchises, and privileges appertaining thereto, or which might be used, occupied, and enjoyed by the said railroad and appurtenances

Special Notices.

American Watches,

MADE BY THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials, in favor of these celebrated Watches.

A gold medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.

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These Watches have now been in market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

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From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1860.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and *paid for* a good looking watch, "warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have had no fault to find with the way it has ticked the time. We *do not want a better timepiece* than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should *prefer* an American watch.

Office of the Tribune,
New York, Oct. 27, 1859.

American Watch Company, Waltham,

Gentlemen,—Having carried one of your watches for the last eight years, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Aug. 2, 1860.

Gentlemen—In reply to yours of 25th ult., we take pleasure in stating that the American watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six months.

Respectfully,
S. W. & W. A. TORREY,
Contractors on the Rac. and Del. Bay R. R.

To Messrs. Robbins & Appleton.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1859.

Mr. R. R. Robbins, Treasurer Amer. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American Watch I purchased of you Dec. 2, 1858. It was set on that day, and the variation from true time to the 29th of February, 1859, when I let it run down, was ten second fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufactures in the highest terms.

Yours truly,
JAMES H. CLAPP,
Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

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N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass;
Horace Greeley; Frank Leslie;
Cyrus W. Field, New York; Wm. H. Gary, N. Y.;
Paul Morphy, New Orleans; Norman Ward, Wis;
Dr. J. Marion Sims; Prof. Bartlett, West Pt;
Lieut. H. A. Wise, U. S. N.; Col. W. J. Hardee, U. S. A;
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Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York; Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now universally counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. R. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.
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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affection's, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful, to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (Late I. U. Baldwin & Co.,)

N. B.—$1,10 and 5 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by all good druggists. oct2k160deodcow

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM WEAKNESS or debility, where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS. They immediately purify the blood and act upon the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of, the functions; and to mothers at the turn of life, the Pills will be more efficacious in correcting the ebb of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore endeavor to correct it by this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health.

This great Household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures complaints other remedies cannot reach; this fact is as well established as the Sun lights the World.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Look well for the genuine article, with fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

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Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Nelly is rosy and Tommy is fat;
Both were a month since, as lean as a rat:
Both were from worms in a terrible plight.
Convulsed in the day time and sleepless at night.
"What wrought the change?" BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE sure,
Tasteless as water and certain to cure.
Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. novi9dim

SETTLED FOREVER!

The important question of

POISON IN HAIR DYES!

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Has been analyzed and

DECLARED HARMLESS!

By

Prof. ROBERT CHILTON, of New York,

The first analytic in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a jet black or any shade of brown. Color rich, natural and uniform. Manufactured No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

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Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture,

THE ESTABLISHED AND STANDARD remedy for cough, cold, influenza, hoarseness, and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose, is endorsed by physicians, and all who have used it, as a preparation that has no rivalin the field.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov15dim

COUGHS.—THE SUDDEN CHANGES of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

See advertisement. nov29k263t&w6m

CARPET PAPER.

WE HAVE A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Carpet Paper for sale at a less price than the same article can be found in the city.

NOONAN & McNAB.
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THE SENTINEL.

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DAILY, delivered in City, per annum		$7,00
do	do do six months	4,00
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TRI-WEEKLY, per annum		4,00
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To clubs of TEN (to one address) per annum		5,00
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Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

SNOWBALLING.

BY JOSIE S. BUNT.

The soft, loose gold of her tresses
Is straying about her face,
And the wind through its silken meshes
Is running a frolicsome race.
Her violet-eyes—how they darken and flash!
Her rose-red cheeks—how they glow!
As she stands ankle-deep, in the milk-white drifts,
Pelting me with the snow.

She tosses the soft flakes round her,
In her pretty, boyish play,
Till she looks like a sun-bright fairy
Through the billows of foam and spray.
She molds the balls with her little bare hands;
Do you think she would pout or scold
If I should the fairy drown in my breast
To warm them?—they look so cold!

Her white woolen mittens are flung on the snow,
Each one a useful flake,
And her silken scarf beside them lies,
Coiled up like a crimson snake.
All about me tracks of her soft brown feet
Have printed the downy snow,
And I know by them where, in another spring,
The prettiest flowers will grow.

She laughs and scoffs when my snowballs fly
Harmless over her head,
And she flirts her curls in a saucy way,
And crouches in mimic dread;
She calls me a sorry marksman,
An awkward fellow—and still
The sly little witch knows well enough
It isn't for lack of skill.

She knows I would sooner think
Of forging a butterfly's wing,
Or beating a lily, or throttling
The first sweet robin of spring,
Than of aiming at her in earnest,
Or hitting her if I could,
Or harming so much as a tassel
Of her little scarlet hood.

Gay, beautiful Madge! Oh, what would she do
If my mouth was half as bold
As the crystals which fall on her lips and her hair,
Like pearls among rubies and gold?
Will her pride and her willfulness trample my love,
As keen lips that have coupled the snow?
That the missiles she flings, which are like to my face,
Are fire to my heart, does she know?

Sweet maze! does she guess I am wondering now
Whether she'll ever be,
In the long, long future before us both,
Anything more to me
Than a little bogden, with wild, gold hair,
And roguish cheeks in a glow,
Who stands ankle-deep, in the rolik-white drifts,
Pelting me with the snow?

History of a Jackson Office-Holder.

[CONTINUED.]

The cool air of Pennsylvania Avenue restored me to some degree of composure.—I had half concluded to start homeward the next morning, when it occurred to me that my letter of introduction was addressed to Mr. Eaton as well as to Mr. Branch, and that it would be an absurd proceeding to give up the game with a card in my hand. To the War Department building I accordingly directed my steps, and was admitted at once to the presence of the chief. As it was late in the afternoon, the business of the day was nearly completed, and the Secretary was at leisure and in excellent humor. Major Eaton was a stout, good-humored, agreeable old man, extremely easy and cordial in his manners. He rose at my entrance, read my letter with attention, shook hands with me heartily, and invited me to be seated, and make known my desires.

Like Mr. Van Buren, he said he would be glad to promote my wishes in any way that might be in his power. We chatted a quarter of an hour in a friendly manner upon the affairs of our party in New York, when Mr. Eaton observed:

"This letter, I perceive, is addressed to Governor Branch as well as to myself. You will see the Governor, I presume."

"No, sir," said I, with tremendous emphasis, "I am *not* going to see Governor Branch. I have called upon Governor Branch, and shall not repeat the visit, I can assure you."

"No! Why, has anything unpleasant occurred?"

I then told him my story as I have told it to you, beginning with my interview with Mr. Van Buren in New York, and ended with my abrupt departure from the office of the Secretary of the Navy. Seldom have I seen any one so convulsed with laughter as Major Eaton was during the recital of my adventures. He lay back in his chair and shouted with laughter. He stood up and laughed. He walked up and down and laughed. He lay on the lounge and laughed. I laughed, too, and saw, for the first time, how ludicrous some of my performances had been. When I had finished, the jolly Secretary said:

"Now, Mr. Clark, will you have the goodness to tell me that story all over again?"

I repeated it, *verbatim*, with the same result as before. Then Eaton said:

"One more favor I ask of you. I want you to come to my house this evening, and tell that story to Mrs. Eaton exactly as you have told it to me."

I went to his house that evening, and found assembled there a large company of gentlemen, who paid assiduous court to the lady. Mrs. Eaton was not then the celebrated character she was destined, ere long, to be made, and I knew nothing of the peculiar position she held in the society of the capital. To me she seemed a strikingly beautiful and fascinating woman, all graciousness and vivacity; the life of the company. Her rooms, as I soon found, were the resort of the extreme Jackson men, and her favor was supposed to be the indispensable preliminary to preferment. Ignorant of all this, I told my story to the lady's great amusement, and that of all her guests. I thought that I had made rather a brilliant *debut* into the society at Washington; and went to my hotel well pleased with my prospects and myself.

Mr. Van Buren arrived shortly after, and I waited upon him, of course. What influences, besides those already mentioned were brought to bear in my favor, I know not; but, in a few days, I had the gratification of learning that I was appointed to a clerkship in the Department of State, and that my attendance was required on the following morning at 10 o'clock. The place to which I was appointed was not conspicuous, but confidential; and, as I then thought, munificently remunerative. I had in charge the finances of the Department, and was the usual confidential messenger from the Secretary of State to the President. It was the very place of all others I would have chosen and the very place I felt myself fitted to fill with credit. My gratitude to the Secretary was boundless, and so was my desire to stand high in his regard.

At ten in the morning, I presented myself at the office of the Secretary of State. My predecessor, as I learned afterwards, had received no intimation that he was to be removed up to that moment. He was a *protege* of the late President, Mr. Adams, and supposed that, according to previous usage, he would be retained, whoever might be displaced. He had a young family dependent solely upon his salary, and was himself an exceedingly amiable and worthy gentleman. Mr. Van Buren, upon seeing me enter his apartment, rang for a messenger, and said:

"Inform Mr. Jones that I wish to speak with him for a moment."

Mr. Jones appeared. Mr. Van Buren addressed him in these words:

"Mr. Jones, I beg to make you acquainted with Mr. Clark, of New York. The government, Mr. Jones, has no further occasion for your services in this department. Mr. Clark is appointed your successor. Have the goodness to take him to your room, and give him what information he requires respecting his duties."

The blow was so sudden and so unexpected, that poor Jones could scarcely conceal his feelings. He stood, for a moment, paralyzed and speechless, and then left the room without a word. I followed him to his office, upon reaching which, he said, in a tremulous voice, and a wild, absent manner:

"Excuse me a moment, Mr. Clark; this is rather sudden. I will rejoin you in a moment."

He staggered out of the room, and remained absent about ten minutes. When he returned, all traces of emotion had vanished, both from his countenance and his manner, and he proceeded, with perfect courtesy and much patience, to explain to me the nature and routine of my future duties. I pitied him from my soul. I would not dismiss a soulless from my kitchen so. Nor would Mr. Van Buren. It was the System that beggared poor Jones, and made me a "made man." A system, like a Corporation, has no soul. [But it ought to be damned, nevertheless.—REPORTER.]

On rejoining Mr. Van Buren, he said to me:

"I know nothing about this place of yours. Find out the law and govern yourself by it."

He said to me, afterward, that he hated patronage. He preferred an office that had none.

"No matter how you dispense it, you make enemies. The man you remove is your enemy. His friends are offended. The man you appoint is not likely to be satisfied, and all the unsuccessful applicants feel themselves injured."

"I am an exception to your remark, Mr. Van Buren," said I, "for I am perfectly satisfied with my place. I would not change it for any in the department. I could wish nothing better."

As I had charge of some of the Secret Service funds, the disbursements from which required the President's special authorization, the course of my duties led me often to the White House. My first interview with the President displayed my faculty of honest blundering to fine advantage. Charged as I was, on that interesting occasion, with a packet of papers from my chief, I marched up to the door of the Presidential mansion, big with a sense of the grandeur of my mission. I had also an extreme desire to see General Jackson, whom I had been accustomed from my childhood to revere. An Irish porter answered my ring.

"I wish to see the President," said I, perhaps not with the condescension which becomes a great man.

The man replied in a tone of the most irritating nonchalance:

"The President is engaged, and can't be seen."

"But I *must* see the President," said I, in a very decided manner. "I have business with the President."

He said he would take up a card. So I hastily wrote on one the name of Mr. Van Buren, meaning that I was there by the gentleman's orders, and was his representative. I added some indistinct words to that effect, which, as I soon learned, were either illegible or not observed. The porter became obsequious enough when he had caught the name I had written, and invited me to take a seat in the vestibule. He took up my card, and instantly returned with a request for me to "walk up."

I walked up. I entered the President's office, where half a dozen gentlemen were seated in conversation. On my presenting myself at the door, the whole group, including the President, rose, and, after eyeing me a moment burst into laughter. I stood astonished and abashed. The President, however, immediately explained the cause of this sudden merriment.

"Mr. Clark, I presume," said he, very politely.

"The same, sir," said I.

"Excuse our laughing, Mr. Clark," he continued. "I just glanced at your card, and seeing the name of Mr. Van Buren, concluded that we were about to see that gentleman.

I explained how the error arose, and, in doing so, happened to use a phrase, the selection of which would have done honor to the most adroit of politicians.

"I brought no card of my own, Mr. President," said I, "as it did not occur to me that a messenger from Mr. Van Buren could be refused admittance. And when your porter, sir, said that you were engaged and could not be seen, I thought *I would take the responsibility* of sending up the name of Mr. Van Buren."

Upon this the General gave a most energetic pull at the bell-rope. The offending porter appeared.

"This gentleman," said the President, "is to be admitted at all times. Mark my words—at all times. Mr. Clark, be seated. In a few moments I shall be at your service.

He spoke in a peculiarly frank and cordial, yet authoritative manner. There was the MASTER in his every tone, but a master whom it would be a delight to serve. I loved him from that hour. In his presence I always felt entirely at home, but in Mr. Van Buren's, though I saw him every day, I never felt so. My business with the President, at that time, was merely formal. He examined the statement I had brought with me, signed it, and I took my leave. I noticed that the pen with which he wrote was a steel one of remarkable size. Some one asked him, one day, when he complained of his pen, if he should take it to the blacksmith's for repair. It was a great pen, and he wrote with a furious rapidity, sometimes, that I have never seen equalled.

A few days after this interview, Mr. Van Buren, who had been for a day or two employed upon an important foreign dispatch, requested me to make a fair copy of the same, and take it to the President, and ask him if it correctly expressed his views. The Secretary of State, I may add, devoted himself most laboriously to the duties of his department, and took great pains with his official letters. He used to write on paper ruled very wide, so that he could add to or alter them the more conveniently. This particular dispatch came to my hands, I remember, blank with erasures and interlineations. I copied it and took it to the President, who read it over with great deliberation, and sat brooding over it for some minutes after he had finished it. He broke silence at length:

"Well, Mr. Clark, I don't see the use of beating round the bush in this way, when you can say what you mean in a straightforward manner. What do *you* think of it?"

"I, Mr. President? I am incapable of judging of such an affair. My opinion is worth nothing."

"That's for me to say," rejoined the General; "I want your opinion."

"Well, sir," said I, "since you ask me, I must say that the straightforward way of saying a thing has always seemed to me the best. In fact, I know no other. But really, General, I am very inexperienced, and perhaps—"

"I think just so," broke in the General, energetically. "Leave the paper with me, Mr. Clark, and I'll see Mr. Van Buren myself about it. Ask him to step up and see me."

I obeyed. The next morning I fancied that the manner of my chief was somewhat more reserved toward me than usual. He dropped a remark in the course of the day, which led me to infer that he did not approve of my observations to the President, non-committal though it had been. I then narrated to him the interview just as it occurred. I told him that I had shrunk from expressing an opinion, but the President had demanded it peremptorily, and I was compelled to give it, such as it was.—He seemed satisfied with my explanation, and never alluded to the circumstance again. He may have remembered it, however; I know I thought so ten years afterward.

Before many days elapsed, I was again in the President's private office, on an errand of the same nature, when he again asked my opinion of the paper I had brought him to read. I was not going to be caught a second time. Indeed I had made up my mind beforehand that I would venture no more opinions on any subject in that apartment. So I said in my blunt way:

"Mr. President, I really wish you would not ask me what I think. The truth is, sir, Mr. Van Buren didn't seem pleased that I gave my opinion the other day about the dispatch.

I then told him what Mr. Van Buren had said, and how I had explained the matter. The General laughed heartily.

"Why, he wasn't offended, was he?" he asked. "He couldn't be."

"No," said I he was n't offended. Still he didn't like it, and I would decidedly prefer not to give any more opinions."

The General was exceedingly merry at this reply. At length he said:

"Come, my young friend, tell me honestly what you think of this passage, and I'll promise not to tell Van Buren anything about it."

I then gave him my opinion. Always after that he asked me what I thought of the papers which I submitted to his perusal, and often prefaced the question by assuring me, in a jocular manner, that he would not tell Van Buren.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail on inclosing $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 151, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

H. B. HUTCHINS,
General Agent for the United States,
No. 24 Broadway, New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

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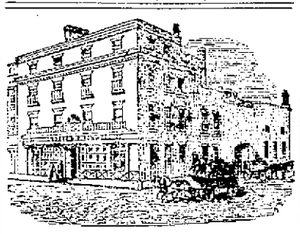

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TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Washington Matters.

WASHINTON, Dec. 11—3 P. M.

The democrats from the northwest have had several conferences relative to the present condition of politics. They generally take the position set forth in Messrs. McClernand and Vallandigham's speech yesterday; namely, that the Union cannot be dissolved peaceably; that the northwest will under no circumstances consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico; a resolution recommends the erection of a military board, and asks for an appropriation of $500,000, for the purchase of arms for volunteer companies. The members are not disposed to do anything hastily, but favor preparation for any emergency.

The Times' Washington correspondent says:

Mr. Tapscott, bearer of the President's Message to South Carolina, was also charged with the duty of consulting with the State authorities as to their purposes after the ordinance of secession was passed. He returned last evening, and reports everything quiet, and no danger of a collision with the Federal Government.

To-day the arrangement is perfected, and things will remain in *statu quo* until after the Commissioners shall have failed to arrange for a peaceable separation.

Cobb has at last resigned, but his successor has not been nominated, although rumor says differently. One report is that Mr. Guthrie has been named; and another that Mr. Holt takes the treasury, and Hon. L. O. B. Branch takes the P. O. Department.

Secretary Thompson will soon follow Cobb. He entered his office to day but did nothing more than look after a few letters on his table.

Still another rumor is that Mr. Schell goes into the Cabinet.

A messenger from South Carolina arrived to-day, bringing the vote of that State for President. He delivered the vote and drew pay for his services.

The *Herald's* correspondence says: Mr. Buchanan has tendered the office of Secretary of Treasury to Mr. Guthrie, Ex Secretary of Treasury under Pierce, and he has accepted by telegraph. My authority is of such a character that I cannot doubt the report.

The *World's* correspondence says: It seems well credited here that Postmaster General Holt will be transferred to the Treasury, and Mr. King, now first assistant, will be made Postmaster General.

Erastus Corning is also named as the successor of Mr. Cobb.

Messrs. Milnes, Bonham and McQueen called upon the President to-day and had a long consultation with him, with regard to secession of South Carolina, and the terms on which she will go out of the Union.

The business of the Treasury was entirely suspended to-day as the President did not commission Mr. Clayton, Mr. Cobb's assistant, to fill the office temporarily, as heretofore. This omission was considered significant.

Reverdy Johnson, who has just returned from California, declares himself for Union at all hazards, and against all opposition.

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Dec. 10.

The House to-day passed a bill to prohibit slavery in the Territory, their being but two dissenting votes. The bill will be considered in the Council to-morrow, and will probably pass that body in a few days.

A bill to incorporate the Missouri and Western and Pacific telegraph companies has been introduced, and will doubtless become a law.

Snow fell yesterday to the depth of nine inches.

Steamer Burned.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12—3 P. M.

The steamer Flying Cloud, for New Orleans, from St. Louis, burned to the water's edge last night.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—3 P. M.

The mails of the steamer Arabia close at eight o'clock to-morrow. She sails at eleven o'clock.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—9 P. M.

HOUSE—Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, did not rise to make a speech, but to express an anxious desire that the select committee should commence their business, and present their deliberations in some tangible form. His hope was, however, faint as to any useful result; if anything was to be done to save his State it must be done at once. The election for delegates to the State Convention takes place on the 29th, and the Convention meets on the 7th of January. What means these crowded galleries? His answer was the excitement which pervades the public mind, not only here, but through out the country; all are looking to Congress to do something. He hoped the House would stop this debate and do something to produce harmony.

There was a pure beam of light from Boston, which may ultimately have a good effect upon the public mind. Let the North show a returning sense of justice, and the question will then be taken into the hands of the people for proper adjustment. He trusted that the committee would do something to harmonize the distracted public mind. He knew that Alabama would not remain in the Union longer than the 15th of January, unless something was speedily done. He was not a secessionist. He desired peace, predicated over the principles of the Constitution. If you can give us that, you can help us to remain in the Union as long as the sun shines.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, briefly gave the reasons why he should serve on the committee.

The House voted and refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins. 95 against 101.

Mr. Hawkins, last silence should be construed into consent to serve on the committee, wished to say, with all deference and good feeling for those who voted against his request, that he would not serve.

Mr. Boyce asked to be excused from serving on the committee.

Mr. Smith, of Va., objected.

Mr. Burnett thought the refusal to excuse gentlemen was extraordinary, after they have made up their minds on mature reflection, and in justice to their respective States that they cannot serve.—He was satisfied the committee did not express the sentiments of the various sections. The representatives of South Carolina will remain here only a few days longer; why then refuse to excuse?

Mr Boyce—Is force the mode and manner of instituting measures with a view to restore peace and good feeling in the country?

Mr. Smith, of Va., said: He would not use force. He was one of those who refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins, and after the lecture of Mr. Burnett, he felt it his duty to vindicate his vote. Present affairs are big with the affairs of the Republic, and discussion on the question was not likely to do any good. He, however, expressed his surprise and mortification that the Republican side of the House had refused to participate in the discussion.

Mr. Curtis wished to say his party had not refused to discuss. He would do so at the proper time. He wanted the committee, of which he was a member, to have a fair hearing.

Mr. Smith resumed—He expected the opportunity would have been presented of exhibiting the different views of members as a means of influencing the action of committee, and was anxious that every State participate in it and in the committee, and hence he could not excuse Mr. Hawkins, because if this were done Florida would be unrepresented.

Mr. Burnett, in explanation, said this Government is not to be saved by mere eulogies on the Union, but by speedy action.

Mr. Smith resumed—Nobody expected to see force used to compel Hawkins to serve, other than that of mere opinion. The gentleman is resolved not to serve on the committee; let him refuse, but not request to be excused, with a private determination not to perform his duty.

The House refused to excuse Mr. Boyce by a tie vote

Mr. Smith of Va., having been informed that Mr. Hawkins supposed he had made some insinuations to his prejudice, disclaimed any such intentions and spoke of the uprightness and integrity of the gent rom Florida.

Mr. H. was understood to be satisfied with the explanation.

Mr. Morrill asked to be excused from serving on the committee, because of other duties which fully employed his time.

After debate Mr. Corwin offered a resolution which was adopted authorizing the select committee to employ a clerk at $4 per day and that the committee have leave to sit during the session of the House until they shall report or be otherwise discharged.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on ways and means, reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, making appropriations for the support of the Indian department.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on Indian Affairs to inquire whether any Supt. of Indian Affairs can be dispensed with without public detriment. Mr. Sherman presented the petition of Thaddeus T. Hyatt, asking for relief for the people of Kansas.

Mr. Garnett objected to it, and the House referred it to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., made an ineffectual attempt to introduce his Union-loving declaratory resolution.

The question on excusing Mr. Morrill was taken up and negatived.

Mr. Hindman wished to propose an amendment to the Constitution. He was opposed to legislation for expediency.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., objected.

Mr. Branch offered a resolution which was adopted, that the States be called to-morrow for bills and resolutions; and that those relative to the state of the Union be referred to the select committee.

At half past 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The House bill to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, and authorize a loan, &c., was taken up after some remarks from Mr. Rice against, and Mr. Cameron in favor.

On motion of Mr. Rice, it was referred to the committee on Finance.

The resolution in relation to the portion of the President's message in reference to secession, was taken up.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the expenses of that branch of the public service cannot be reduced without detriment to the safety; and that if they can, they be instructed to report to what extent, and in what particular branch or branches can be dispensed with or reduced. The resolution was adopted.

Bigler then took the floor, having yielded it yesterday. He said he would not follow Senator from Illinois, with men of every party who will devote themselves to the work of rescuing the country from the impending danger. Mr. President, from weal or woe I am a Union man. I am for the Union as made by our fathers. I am for the Constitution and the Union. Mr. Bigler then concluded that in Pennsylvania and New York there were more votes than in all the States threatening secession. The Republican party has gained it last victory; let us remain together.

Mr. Iverson said the South does not fear the operation of Personal Liberty bills, Fugitive Slave laws, &c. If they were all repealed, we fear the mob law most. It has been said that the amendments will be made so that a State may be sued for damages, to the value of the slave, if refused to be given up. Such a law is worthless. You can't sue a State in its sovereignty. The case can't be brought to court. The vote of the late Presidential contest shows the public sentiment at the North—all the Douglas-Non-intervention-squatter-sovereignty party in the North can't avail. (Laughter.) Under Black Republicanism, the border Slave States become a burthen. If the South is left to herself, the slaves will increase in 30 years from 4,500,000 to 30,000,000; the slave population will preponderate over the white.

Mr. Pugh said: "Do you hope to continue the Union from the extraordinary speech just heard, when the people of any State, Territory or community do not desire slavery? My right arm shall go from its socket before I will force them to accept it."

Mr. Iverson said: "I refer you to my speech Feb. 28th, when I was in the chair. You did not say yes, then. I referred to the Burns Fugitive Slave case."

Mr. Puge—That is the only case.

Mr. Iverson read from the *Globe* to prove that Mr. Pugh did not adhere now to what he had stated before this session.

Mr. Pugh—Let me read the rest.—(Laughter.) I contradict that the fugitive slave law was trampled under foot.

Mr. Iverson—Twenty years ago a report was made by order of the Virginia Legislature, proving that $100,000 worth of slaves were lost annually from its limits, by their being fugitives.

Mr. Pugh—I do not believe that all the slave States have lost $100,000 by their fugitives.

Mr. Douglas—Like many other laws, the fugitive slave law is not enforced in every State.

Mr. Green—If a man runs off with a horse, his loss is a pecuniary consideration only, but to steal a nigger is something more. I wish the strong arm of the Government to discharge its function—a Government that won't do it, I would spit upon. I would sooner have the despotism of Louis Napoleon and the Prince of Wales over me than a government that would not command respect.

Mr. Douglas—No law can be said to be left unexecuted, unless it has been brought before a Court of some sort.

Mr. Green—I don't uphold the sentiment of stealing horses or negroes.

Mr. Douglas—I speak only as to the non-execution of the laws.

Mr. Fitch—I know my State for the last twenty-five years. There has been but one instance of the rescue of a fugitive.

Mr. Powell—Some time ago a negro ran away from Kentucky to Illinois, and the governor of the latter State did not perform his duty.

Mr. Wade—If I recollect rightly, the indictment did not show that the party was ever in Kentucky.

Mr. Powell—The gentleman is evidently mistaken.

Mr. Wade—I do not know much about it.

Mr. Powell—You had better then investigate the facts of the case before you draw the attention of the Senate to it.

Mr. Pugh—Is the gentleman, (Powell) aware of all the facts.

Mr. Powell—The Governor of Illinois was wrong.

Mr. Davis—Alas, it all resulted in crimination and recrimination.

Mr. Mason—Our grievances are great; we have been humiliated.

Mr. Douglas—Congress should apply the necessary legislation; a convention of separate States to settle this matter is not necessary.

Mr. Mason—We have become satisfied that unless we have evidences that the constitution and the laws will be upheld by a convention of the different States, we are not bound to remain in the Union.

Mr. Collamer—The State Legislatures should aid in establishing a fraternal feeling

Mr. Wigfall—Slaves have been recognized as property in at least three different places in the constitution. Our rights have been violated.

Mr. S. A. Douglas,—Because the rights of the Southern States have been violated it, does not justify them in leaving the Union.

Wigfal—Does the Senator from Illinois instead of answering one question propose another?

Mr. Davis cited the bill annulling the legislation of Kansas.

This caused a general interchange of expression between Messrs. Davis, Wigfall, Brown and Douglas. Pending which, on motion of Wigfall, Senate adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—9 P. M.

Mr. Branch of N. C., has declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Gen. Scott has prepared a plan for the adjustment between the North and South which the committee desire to have before them. The committee organized to day, the members from Arkansas, Florida and S. Carolina declining to appear. Houston of Alabama, urged prompt action and freely expressed the opinion that the committee might adopt a report which will restore Union feeling at the South and avert secession. The committee, after organizing, adjourned till to-morrow.

The bill which passed the House yesterday, authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 of Treasury notes, gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell them at the market rates, as the wants of the government may require, the bids to be invited by a notice of ten days.

The Post Office Committee of the House met this A. M. to consider an overland mail bill, submitted to them by Mr. Colfax, Chairman. After consultation, they unanimously adopted the bill—the details of which are as follows: That the Postmaster General advertise for proposals for carrying the entire mail overland, daily, between St. Joseph, Mo, and Sacramento, Cal., by the central route, from July, 1861, to July, 1865—Denver City and Salt Lake to be supplied weekly, without extra charge, the amount not to exceed $800,000 per year.

Letters and papers to be carried through by the contractors in 20 days, and pamphlets, magazines and public documents in 30 days.

The bill authorizes temporary steamship service from New York to San Francisco at the rate to be paid to Com. Vanderbilt at the present session.

The service is to be subject to discontinuance on ninety days notice and is to continue until otherwise ordered by Congress. In case the daily overland contract is not taken within the sum limited the bill is to be reported to the House this week.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucey, was to-day requested by the President to act as Secretary of Treasury, in addition to his present duties, until a successor to Mr. Cobb shall be appointed.

Mr. Cobb then formally took leave of the President—the interview being pleasant and of a private character.

The House Union Committee held their first meeting to-day, and organized.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 11—9 P. M.

The Denver City coach of the 8th, passed here at 2 o'clock this P. M.

DENVER, Dec. 8.—The jury, in Harrison's case, have not yet agreed on a verdict. The *Evening News* of the 7th publishes a number of results in quartz mill operations, the preceding week varying from $331 80 up to $1,556 40.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Dec. 11—9 P. M.

The Royal mail steamship Europa, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool Saturday, Dec. 1st, via Queenstown, was boarded off here at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning by the news yacht and the following summary of her news obtained.

The Europa is due at Halifax on Wendesday night.

The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic, from New York, arrived at Cowes on the 30th ult.

The screw steamer Edinburgh, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th.

The political newsby the Europa is not of an important character.

The situation of Italian affairs was unchanged.

The garrison at Gaeta had made a sortie and were repulsed with great loss.

The American money crisis has caused specie shipments from England, and the Europa has a large amount on board. Large shipments were expected to be made on the 5th. These movements caused a renewal on the 30th of gold withdrawal from the Bank, which had previously reduced its rate of discount to 5 1 2 per cent.

Union Convention in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J. Dec. 11—9 P. M.

A convention to consider the danger which threatens the Union, met here to day. A large number of people were present. Col. Wm. C. Alexander presided, assisted by a Vice President from each county in the State. A committee on an address and resolutions was appointed, of which committee Mr. Stockton was made Chairman.

After an able and eloquent speech by Col Alexander in favor of the Union, which thrilled the audience, and calling forth immense applause, Com. Stockton came forward, and after a few remarks on the impending danger to the Union, read the address, which is a very strong and able document.

The address declares that the North has committed great wrongs, and must retrace its steps by the repeal of all laws preventing the execution of the fugitive slave law; that the citizens of the South must be allowed to travel through other States with their property; and that slaves must be relinquished on claim being made for them.

All this the South has a clear right to. She looks not to indemnity for the past, but for protection in the future. The North is in the wrong as matters now stand; and what has been wrongfully done, must be undone.

Upon the adoption of the address, objection was made by Mr. Halstead, Jr., who regarded the wrong about equal on both sides. He thought the address ought simply to declare against any attempt to trample down the authority of the Government.

Com. Stockton replied eloquently, at considerable length.

The address was then laid upon the table and the resolutions adopted, amid much confusion, but by a large vote.

Mr. Jas. F. Rusling, a Republican, attempted to speak on the resolution and address, and was proceeding to argue that there was no wrong at all on the part of the North and that the wrong was on the part of the South. Great confusion ensued, when the speaker's voice being drowned by the hisses and applause, the chairman came forward and said that it was evident the Convention did not desire to hear the gent. He then put the question on the adoption of the resolution, which was carried. The address was adopted by a large vote.

Remarks were made pending the adoption of the resolution by Messrs. Wm. Halsted, O. P. Halsted, Judge Pierson and others. The two first gentlemen named believe in the doctrines of the address; but though they wanted moderation, several Republicans cheered for free speech. The following persons were appointed, under the 5th resolution, a commission to consult and advise with other States: Hon. R. F. Stockton, Hon. R. M Price, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Hon. Joseph Randolph, Hon. Benj. Williamson and Hon. W. C. Alexander.

Mr. O. S. Halstead offered a resolution to the effect that both the North and South had committed wrongs against each other and the Federal Government. New Jersey pledges herself to do all in her power to preserve the rights of the South under the Federal Government and the Constitution; adopted.

The convention adjourned in the midst of confusion, Mr. Rusling claiming the right to speak.

Attempted Robbery.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Dec. 11—9 P. M.

A party of four men went to the house of Morgan Walker, eight miles east of this place, and demanded his money and negroes. Walker, having been notified that such a demand would be made, called his neighbors to his assistance, and fired upon them, killing one and wounding one other. The one wounded and the other two made their escape. The Sheriff and a posse are in pursuit. The robbers are from Kansas, and were betrayed by one whom they had pressed into their service. Great excitement exists, and should the three men be caught, no doubt they will be hanged.

Louisville Matters.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11—9 P. M.

The report from the East that the Secretaryship of the Treasury had been tendered to Hon. Jas. Guthrie is entirely without foundation.

Gov. Magoffin ordered motion in Supreme Court for writ of mandamus against Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, growing out of latter's refusal to surrender Iago upon Magoffin's requisition. If motion fails, other steps will be immediately taken.

Interesting from Hayti.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—9 P. M.

Advices from Hayti report the failure of the conspiracy to change the form of government, and the execution of the conspirators, including several women and American citizens, natives of Baltimore.

Fire at Dunleith.

CHICAGO, Dec 11—9 P. M.

The depot buildings of the I. C. R. R., at Dunleith, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $8,000; partially insured.

Fire.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 11—9 P.M.

Hamilton & Lewis' pork packing establishment and contents, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $600,000. Fully insured.

THE GREAT

IRON PALACE!

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

Hassett & Chapman's

New and Splendid Store and Stock of

DRY GOODS!

They invite special attention to their

CLOAK DEPARTMENT,

THEY ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of Cloaks in the West, having large and well selected rooms fitted up for that purpose.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

CLOTHS,

For Boy's and Men's wear.

Ladies' & Children's Hosiery & Gloves

Laces and Embroideries;

Linen and Domestic Goods;

Mourning and White Goods,

And a general assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

MACK BROTHERS

TAKE

ILLINOIS BILLS

AT PAR!

AND ARE SELLING

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS!

MUCH CHEAPER

Than any other House in the City.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING

—AT—

264 MAIN STREET!

MRS. L. BLAKE

WILL OPEN HER

Stock of Fall & Winter Millinery

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,

WHEN SHE WILL BE PLEASED TO see her friends, and all desirous of seeing a nice display, in the line. MRS. L. BLAKE.

au2

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY P. M., Dec. 11th, 1860.

The money market has not changed in any respect since Saturday, and that means that it remains at a dead stand. The stagnation prevalent in general business causes comparatively little demand for currency, and consequently there is less stringency in that department of the market than would otherwise be the case. As for exchange there is none coming into the hands of the banks, and they have none to sell. Merchants who have urgent need of exchange, are obliged to make it for themselves by sending forward flour or pork. There have been no changes recently in the discount on uncurrent money. Bills of Illinois solvent banks pass amongst our merchants at par, and are bought by the brokers and banks at 2½@3 ⅌ cent. discount—the latter being the regular bank rate. The bills of the discredited banks are taken at 60c on the dollar.

MONEY AND STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

(By telegraph to the Sentinel.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 11,

Money easy enough on call at 7 ⅌ cent., with good security, but rates for paper are very irregular. Only small sales of sterling exchange. Stocks moderately active and better. C & R I 48; M & M 75½; LaC & M 1; I C scrip 57; C B & Q 64; M C 45½; Harl 99½; Erie 24½; Pac Mail 50; D & H 82; I C bonds 86, C & T 23½; G & C 62; CC & C 55; M S 12½; do gtd 22; Read 63; Hud 37; N Y C 77½, Cumb 8; H & S 76 53; Hud 1st bds 101; N C 6's 90; Tenn 6's 67½; Va 74; Mo 64; Ky 96; C & S 65; do '67 55. At the Second Board stocks were lower and less active; C & R I 46; C & T 22; Pac 1,11; C B & Q 64; M C 45½; Har 31; Hudson 87½; N Y C 78½; I C bonds 84, Mo 6's 64½; C & G 21; I C scrip 60; M S 12½; Reading 23; Erie 25½; Pac Mail 72; N C 6's 90; Va 6's 75; Tenn 6's 65½.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE AT CHICAGO.

The *Times* of this morning says:

Eastern Exchange continues exceedingly close, with but little alteration from Saturday's prices. The nominal rates at bank are 10 ⅌ cent., but they are drawing very little, and those who have to seek accommodations outside are compelled to pay 11@12 ⅌ cent. Just as the shylocks can take advantage of their victim's necessities.

The remittances of currency from the country to pay for goods, and for other purposes are very heavy, and our merchants cannot convert it into Eastern Exchange, except a heavy discount, and there is little or no demand for it for produce purposes, the accumulations of currency at the banks is larger than ever before in the history of Chicago. Some few merchants are disposing of their surplus by buying produce and shipping East, for the purpose of making exchange; but many think that, under present circumstances they can make more money on their shipments than the price of exchange. Yet, as we have remarked on a former occasion, the effort is worth making.

FINANCIAL MATTERS AT CINCINNATI.

The *Gazette* of Monday morning says:

Business men worked through their engagements with the bankers on Saturday with their usual success, no default having occurred, although the payments were heavy, and paper as difficult of negotiation as at any previous time. How this is done seems a mystery, for the exasperation in trade is general and complaint, but it is done, and we are compelled to take the result without an explanation. Loans are not being increased, and the conversation depends upon the ability of parties indebted to the banks to bear the pressure. The latter are getting in all they can, and putting out little or nothing. The pork trade, who use a large amount of money at this season, have, owing to the backwardness of the business, not yet exhausted their own immediate resources, except in new packages, and from this source, therefore, there have not been any considerable offerings for discount.

There was a firmer feeling again in the market for New York exchange on Saturday, under a good demand and diminished receipts, and the market closed with an upward tendency, at ¼ prem. buying and ½ prem. selling. In some cases dealers paid ½ for checks of neighboring drawers. Philadelphia was still somewhat irregular, but the general market is lower than on Saturday, and our quotations indicate the prevailing figures. Baltimore was very much depressed, and in the afternoon certificates of deposit were offered at 2 ⅌ cent. without finding buyers. We quote 2½@¾ dis. buying, and 1 to 2 dis. selling.—Nothing doing in New Orleans. Gold firm at ½@1 prem.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY P. M., Dec. 11, 1860.

The receipts of flour and grain here for the past 24 hours, exclusive of the deliveries by teams, have been from the following sources:

	Flour. bus.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barly, bus.	Rye bus
Mil. & Miss. R.R.,	....	2,965	....	151	81	....
I&C. & M. R. R.,	400	954	....	348	....	....
M.W. & B.V.R.R.	2	2,515	....	....	....	....
M. & C. R. R.,....	128	....	....	222	....	....
Total,.....	530	6,387	....	443	826	....

The improvement in wheat noted yesterday, was fully sustained to-day, and there were plenty of buyers, but very few sellers, and on that account but little business was done. There is evidently a better feeling in the market, and as receivers expect an early reaction to follow the great depression of the past three weeks, they are not disposed to sell at present. Every day increases the number of small buyers, who would be willing to take the risk of investing at present prices, but they find a good deal of difficulty in purchasing. All that was offered to-day, and that was a very limited amount, was eagerly taken at 62@65c for No. 2 and No. 1 in store. The market for dressed hogs was very dull, as sellers were holding for better prices than packers were disposed to pay. Most of the former were holding at $5@5,25, and some at 5@5,37 for lots dividing on 200 lbs, and the inside quotation we have reason to think, could have been obtained this afternoon. The receipts were only 126 head.

CHICAGO MARKET, DECEMBER 12.

Receipts at Chicago, yesterday, included 9,247 bbls flour, 11,530 bus wheat, 9,243 bus corn, 346 dressed and 4,291 live hogs. In reference to the market the *Tribune* says:

There was rather a better feeling in the wheat market this morning, and No. 1 and 2 spring sold at a shade higher figure than on Saturday. The bulk of the sales were at 60@61c for No. 1, and 61@62½c for No. 2, and the latter rejected spring. The transactions in flour were limited to the sales of a few hundred bbls at $3,25@3,90 for good to choice spring wheat extras, and $3,00@3,50 for superfine. Corn was quiet, with light receipts, at 26@26½c for mixed shipped and yellow. There was but a small demand for oats in bags at 15@16c, and 17½c in store. Barley is rather dearer; the market range is 50@55c for common to choice; the outside price being paid for choice lots in bags. Rye is quiet and nominal at 40@45c.—Highwines were dull and nominal at 19@19½c. There was a rather better demand for dressed hogs, both from shippers and packers, and the market was a shade higher. There was rather more inquiry for mess pork and lard—a number of parties being on the market who wish to buy in order to ship East and make exchange. The sales embrace some 1,400 bbls at $14,12½@14, mostly future delivery. About 400 lbs of lard were reported at 10@10½c. We did not learn of any sales of cut meats.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS AT CINCINNATI.

From the *Gazette* of Monday morning:

In the general markets, Saturday was another very dull day. The sale of hogs were quite limited.—Heavy were mostly held at $5,25, but buyers were scarce at anything over $5, and they were not plenty at that. A lot of 110, averaging 170 to 180 lbs, sold at $5,30, and 130, averaging 210, at $5,40. Drovers, rather than face the consequences of forcing sales in the present condition of the trade, are packing. Receipts, 4,000. About 600 bbls mess pork sold at $14.—The demand was not pretty freely at the figure, although some brands were held at $14,25. Lard dull at 9c. Green meats dragged at 4½, 6½, and 7½; and 6@6½ pcs shoulders and sides were offered in the evening at 4 and. We quote bulk meats at 5@5½c for shoulders, and 6@6½c for sides. Old bacon dull at 6 and 8 for shoulders and sides.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

TUESDAY, 7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 530 bbls. Market a little better, but dull. Buyers offer $3,00@3,62½ for good country spring Extra. Sales include 100 bbls fair brands at $3,37½@3,45, and 50 bbls superfine at $3,25.

Rye Flour—20 bbls sold at $2,12½ ⅌ bbl.

Buckwheat Flour—Sales 4,000 lbs at 1½c ⅌ cwt.

WHEAT—Market unchanged, but firmer. Receipts 5,407 bus. Sales 1,570 bus No. 1; spring at 60c in store; 1,050 bus No. 2 at 60c in store; 250 bus Club a 62c del; 300 bus Extra at 70c del.

BARLEY—Receipts to-day are only 126 head. Market a shade firmer than yesterday, sellers holding at $50@1,25 for lots dividing on 200 lbs. Sales:

8 hogs averaging	175 lbs	at	$4,75;	
12	do	do	270	do 5,00;
10	do	do	200	do 5,00;
6	do	do	210	do 5,00;
6	do	do	225	do 5,00;
6	do	do	250	do 5,25;
8	do	do	200	do 5,15½;

COARSE GRAINS—Not much doing. We quote:

Oats—20@22c.

Corn—Shelled 33@35c; 100 bus at 33c.

Barley—37½@50c for common to good No. 1.

MILL STUFFS—Higher; shorts $10 ⅌ ton; middlings $12.

HIDES—Unchanged. Green 5c; green salted 5½@6¼c; dry salted 10@11c; dry flint 11@12½c. Sales 7 full trimmed green at 5½c; 11 green salted at 5½c. Receipts to-day at 250.

POULTRY—Plenty. Chickens 4@5c ⅌ lb; turkeys 5@6c.

VENISON—5@6c ⅌ lb by the carcass.

CRANBERRIES—$2,00@2,50 ⅌ bush for ordinary to good; $2,62@2,75 for very choice.

EGGS—Bringing 14@15c and more plenty.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing except in a small way. Present quotations for round to small lots are as follows:

Mess Pork—$14,50@15 ⅌ bbl;

Prime Pork—12 ⅌ bbl.

Extra Prime Mess—$13@13,50.

Mess Beef—$7@8 ⅌ bbl;

Hams—Sugar cured 11c ⅌ lb.

Lard—10½@10¾c ⅌ lb.

STRAITS—Highwines lower, selling to-day at 16c; whiskey 15@16c.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—Dec. 11.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—2,635 bus wheat, 151 bus corn, 85 bus barley, 84 hides, 290 lbs butter, 60 dressed hogs, 1,315 lbs sundries.

BY LA C. & MIL. R. R.—460 bbls flour, 884 bushels wheat, 213 bus barley, 114 hides, 30 bbls eggs, 46 dressed hogs, 2,838 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. WAT. & B. V. R. R.—2 bbls flour, 2,515 bus wheat, 137 hides, 11 dressed hogs.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—225 bbls flour, 292 bushels corn, 25 bbls highwines, 10 do alcohol, 15,425 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Market may be quoted a shade firmer, without any material change in price. The local trade are buying with little more freedom; but the export demand continues to be restricted by the difficulty in selling sterling exchange; sales 10,000 bus at 4,35@4,45 for superfine State, 4,50@4,60 for extra State; 4,25@4,50 for superfine western; 4,55@5,00 for common to medium extra western; 4,60@5,00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; market closing steady with common grades and for the better kind. Canadian flour quiet; sales 2,200 brls at 4,65@5,50 for common to choice. Rye flour, sales limited at 3,20@3,60 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal without change to notice; sales 150 brls; Brandywines lower and dull.

WHEAT—Holders of wheat insist on higher prices, to which shippers, in view of the difficulty in selling sterling exchange, are unwilling to accede; prime winter red wheat held at 1,15, with buyers at 1,12; and fair white western at 1,12@1,22, with buyers at 1,21@1,22; sales 12,000 bus inferior to corn Mil club at 1,08@1,09; 1,500 bus white Mich at 1,28@1,30.

RYE—Quiet at 65.

BARLEY—Little more doing; sales 800 bus at 75 for State and Extra; 81 for prime Canadian western.

CORN—There is no important change in the corn market; demand quite moderate; sales 84,000 bus at 56@59½c for mixed western in store and delivered; 62 for Jersey yellow.

OATS—In limited demand at 36@37 for western Canadian; 37@37½ for State.

WHISKEY—Scarcely so firm; sales 350 barrels at 17¾c.

PORK—Dull and decidedly lower, with only a limited business doing; sales 150 bbls at 16,25 for mess; 16,15@17,00 for new do; 10,50 for prime.

BEEF—Unchanged; sales 225 bbls at 5,50@10,00 for re-packed mess; 10,50@11,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull. Beef hams dull and heavy at 11,00@13,00 for western; and 50 brls good hams sold at 12.

CUT MEATS—Dull and heavy; shoulders offering at 6¾; hams 9@9¾, with no buyers.

HOGS—Lower; sales at 6¼ for dressed; 6,31@5,56 for live.

BACON—Quiet.

LARD—Dull, heavy and lower; sales 225 brls at 9¾@10.

BUTTER—Dull at 11@14 for Ohio; 14@21 for State.

CHEESE—Unchanged at 7@10¾ for inferior to prime.

SUGAR—More active, but prices are without important change; sales 320 hhds Cuba, part at 4¾@5¾, and the remainder on private terms; 4,000 boxes Havana at 5¾; and by auction 150 boxes do slightly damaged at 5¼@5¾.

FOREIGN MARKETS

(Per Europa.)

Brokers' circulars report the sales of cotton for the week 5,700 bales. The market opened firm, with a good demand, and closed buoyant, with a slight advance; sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, closing firm at the full price of the previous day; fair Orleans 7¾. The stock in port was estimated at 525,000 bales, of which 401,200 were American.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market had an advancing tendency for yarn, and there was an improved demand for cloths.

London Money Market.—Consols closed on Friday at 95¾@95⅞; for money and account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £403,000. The money market was very active. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 8½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Brendtuff, W., M., & Co.; B. A. Co., and others report flour dull and slightly lower; American quoted at 31s6@38. Wheat dull and 1d@2d lower since Tuesday; red 10@12s6d; white 11@13s6d. Corn quiet. R., S. & Co. report wheat 2d @3d lower.

Provisions Beef quiet, though there was some business doing for export. Pork quiet, with some export demand; 51s6d@52d. Bacon quiet; good short middles 49s6d; heavy do 47s. Tallow, 58s9d for North American.

Produce—Pearl ashes 28s6d@29; Pearls steady at 29s@30s. Sugar dull and 6d lower. Coffee quiet.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, December 11.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Comet, Pabst, Chicago

CLEARED—9-10.

Steamship Detroit, Grand Haven, 202 bbls flour, 80 lbs grass seed, 347 bbls and 88 tres pork, 109 bbls lard, 2 cases ashes, 29 firkins butter, 11 dead hogs, 9 bales wool, 9 bbls bacon, 10 bbls apples, 10 bbls alcohol

Steamer Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, pass and mdze

Schooner Stella, Smith, Two Rivers

MARINE NEWS.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

Should the weather not be very unfavorable the steamer *Comet* will start from CHESTER'S dock at eight o'clock this evening, for Two Rivers and intermediate ports. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent.

LUMBER VESSELS.

The scarcity of lumber here and at Chicago, and the consequent high rates of freight, present a tempting inducement to vessels to make a trip or two more to the lumber districts before laying up for the winter. Yesterday forenoon we saw a good sized schooner leaving our harbor and shaping her course in the direction of Manitoue, and two or three vessels from Chicago, bound for ports in the Northeastern part of the State, were moored inside the Straight Cut, awaiting more favorable weather, as the wind was blowing strongly west by south. The bark *Shanghai*, which was laid up near two weeks ago, yesterday was bending her sails preparatory to making a trip to Sheboygan for a cargo of lumber.

"MARINE INTELLIGENCE."

The *Wisconsin* of last evening, in alluding to the recent gale, enumerates the crew of the schr. *Circassian* amongst the lost. They were brought to this city, and then taken to Chicago, by the prop. *Montgomery*, over a week ago, and are supposed to be still in the "land of the living."

THE VESSEL DISASTERS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

The Buffalo *Republic* of Saturday has the following reliable information from Capt. VINT BIDWELL of the Ætna Insurance Co., who has just returned from a tour around Lake Ontario, as to the condition of the vessels that were disabled by the recent gale on that lake:

Bark Gem, at Oakville, is screwed up and ready to launch.

Bark Woodruff, at Coburgh, damaged about $1,500, off and inside the harbor.

Schooner Welland, at Presque Isle, vessel in three feet water, with purchases rigged to haul her off with a very little expense. Waiting for a sea to float her.

Schooner Mary, towed into Kingston by the tug Page, very little damage.

Bark Quebec, at Wind Mill Point, screwed up and ways under her ready to launch.

Bark St. George, at South Bay, total loss. The wheat being sold at 20c ⅌ bus.

Schooner Wild Rover, in South Bay, between 5,000 and 6,000 bus wheat taken out dry, the rest wet.—Pumps on the vessel, but had to send for more to get her off.